

No. 178 AUGUST 1983

Spearhead

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BREED OR DIE!

THE WHITE RACE IMPERATIVE

(SEE PAGE 10)

Nationalist comment

WHAT WE THINK

on the month's news

Undesirable aliens

Earlier this month the United Kingdom received the dubious honour of a visit from a delegation representing Noraid, the American organisation of Irish Republican supporters which has been mainly responsible for the raising of money the other side of the Atlantic to finance arms purchases for the IRA. The Noraid crew proceeded to Ulster, where promptly and predictably they set about making a nuisance of themselves in anti-British demonstrations and insults over TV and radio against the country whose guests they were. When they finally left, most of Britain was well pleased to see the back of them.

But what is interesting is how they ever came to be here at all. Britain, like most other countries, has laws which permit the immigration authorities to refuse entry into the country of foreign nationals whose presence here would not be in the public inter-

est, i.e. undesirable aliens.

Three years ago an American visitor, Dr. Edward R. Fields, came over here to see friends and to attend a festival in Belgium which was in no way associated with any anti-British cause. Dr. Fields is of Anglo-Saxon descent and in every way a friend of this country. Yet he was sought out by the police on instructions from the Home office and ordered to leave the UK within a specified number of days and advised that he would not be welcome back.

More recently a Norwegian patriot, Erik Blucher, who had for a time been residing in the Sussex area, was also ordered out of Britain and told not to come back. Like Dr. Fields, he had no record whatever of any anti-British activity.

Contrast the treatment of Dr. Fields and Mr. Blucher with the open-door policy applied in the case of the American supporters of the murderers of British servicemen, policemen, women and children, and then contemplate that this is supposed to be a 'Conservative' government, indeed a government of the 'right'. It makes you think, doesn't it?

Irish solution

While we are on the subject of Ireland, it is worth drawing attention to a uniquely valuable contribution to the Irish question made by Peregrine Worsthorne in *The Sunday Telegraph* of August 14th. The Irish problem, maintains the writer, is absolutely and permanently insoluble as long as a part of Ireland remains outside the United Kingdom. Reunite that part with the UK, he says, and there exists the sole possibility of reunifying Ireland on terms that are acc-

eptable to the Loyalist majority in Ulster.

"Independence and reunification," says Worsthorne, "are incompatible Irish goals. Thus progress towards the latter must involve some measure of retreat from the former."

Would re-integration with the UK meet with as much opposition from people in the Republic as appears the case on the surface? Says Worsthorne: "If the young Irish thought like their fathers and grandfathers, there would be no point in even considering such a possibility. But they do not. Not only are their attitudes to Ireland different, but so are their attitudes to Britain. Irish nationalism has become a bit of a joke..."

This confirms the impressions formed by many people we know who have holidayed in Ireland in recent times. These all say that the fanatical republican and separatist sentiments which ceaselessly drip from the lips of Irish politicians by no means reflect the sentiments of today's generation of ordinary Irish people, who are acutely aware in a hundred different ways of how much the destinies of Ireland and Britain are linked inevitably together.

Our Editor's paternal ancestors were Irishmen who were loyal to the British connection and in the front line of resistance to the republican terror which engulfed Ireland in the years preceding the settlement of 1921. From them has come testimony to the vast numbers of Irish people who never wanted separation, let alone a republic, but were coerced into it by the vilest methods of intimidation. That that legacy exists today is confirmed by what is written by Mr. Worsthorne.

The great task of reuniting the two main islands of the British Isles will not be accomplished in the foreseeable future — because it is a task far beyond the imagination, vision and leadership powers of our present crop of politicians, as is also the task of mending our broken links with English, Scots, Welsh and Irish beyond the oceans. Nevertheless, as a long-term solution to the Irish question this is one which, we predict, is going to appeal more and more to thinking people both sides of the Irish Sea. Mr. Worsthorne, who seems lately to write much less tosh and much more good sense than in the past, is to be congratulated on the rays of light he has shed on this thorny issue.

Reagan's posture

Should the United States take military action in order to forestall the march of Communism in Central America? Yes, say the Government, the Tory establishment and the reactionary press in this country, for the United States is fighting for 'our' cause and defending 'our' interests. No, comes the cry from the massed ranks of

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REAGAN
Will he soon be waving goodbye to his friends in Central America?

liberals and the left, for US action in Central America would be 'imperialistic' and lead to another Vietnam situation. What then is the truth that lies behind the present US posture in El Salvador, where it is supposed to be assisting the government against left-wing insurrectionary forces, and in Nicaragua, where it is supposed to be encouraging insurrectionary forces of the right against the established Marxist regime? Conventional 'Conservative' opinion would have it that American policy is the containment of Communism and of Soviet influence in the region. Is this true?

Let us first of all state that if it were true it would run contrary to everything that America has done around the world in the post-war era. Ever since President Roosevelt brought the US into World War II on the side of the Soviets and against their most implacable foe and assisted Stalin in extending Communist rule over half of Europe, American policy has been in effect to spread Communism rather than contain it. The US has done more than any other power to advance the Communist interest throughout Africa. In Asia it has fought a no-win war against the red forces in Vietnam, finally contracting out of that region and leaving the reds to take over the country when it had the military resources easily to defeat them. In China it helped the reds to power in 1949 by withholding military supplies from Chiang Kai Shek and more recently it has withdrawn recognition of the Nationalist Chinese state of Taiwan.

During this whole period the United States has helped to sustain the centre of Soviet global power by dispatching cheap grain to Russia to bail her out of her agricultural troubles caused by harvest failures and by permitting US-based banking institutions to float massive loans to finance Soviet industry, including that portion of it producing for the Soviet military machine. As just one instance of this, there is the huge Kama River heavy truck plant, which

was financed by money coming from the leading 'American' banking houses. The trucks produced by this plant are now helping to carry Soviet troops and supplies to and about Afghanistan.

So what is America really up to in El Salvador and Guatemala? If her purpose was to stop the spread of Soviet influence in those regions, the logical policy would be to cut off all help for the Soviet Union and thus leave the latter in such difficulties at home that she would have no resources available to arm pro-Soviet forces elsewhere in the world. This would be far preferable to sending young American servicemen South to get shot at by machine guns made in Russian factories financed by US money — or by Russian money made available by not having to be invested in other sectors of the Soviet economy due to American help in those sectors.

What is probable is that the present American posture in Central America is no more than that — a posture, sustained in order to appease American public opinion, which at grass roots is genuinely anti-Communist and pro-Western, while the American political and financial establishment prepares another sell-out to Communism on the instalment plan.

Are we wrong? Judge in a few years' time when the dust has settled and we are able to see what regimes emerge as established in El Salvador and Guatemala.

Winning matters

When nations meet in great international sporting events the business of winning perhaps should not be paramount. Perhaps it would be better if the joy of competition and the ideal of international friendship took precedence.

This is not, however, the way things are in the real world. A nation's ability to compete successfully in international sport is, whether rightly or wrongly, an important

criterion of the respect it enjoys around the world. It does, in addition, at least indicate two things: firstly that that nation's standards of health and fitness, particularly among its younger sections, are probably high; secondly that it is imbued with a positive 'will to win', the demonstration of which can have useful ramifications far beyond the limited area of sport.

Britain sent to the Berlin Olympics of 1936 a team of gentlemanly amateurs who charmed everyone with their nice and friendly manners and then proceeded to put on a performance on field and track which, when measured beside the triumphs of their German hosts, convinced those hosts and everyone else that as a nation we had become totally effete. Had a different impression been given, Hitler might have made just that bit more determined and patient effort to come to terms with us before he attacked Poland and the whole of the catastrophic 20th Century might have taken a different turn.

Today Britain's attitude to international sport is a little less sloppy and amateur than it was then but not very much; in the meantime that of her main rivals has become ever more ruthlessly professional and victory-orientated. This was reflected in the results of the recent international athletic championships in Helsinki, where our participants were trounced by those of East Germany (population 17 million) and Czechoslovakia (population 15 million) as well as by the bigger battalions of Russia and the US. West Germany (with a population roughly similar to ours) did marginally better than we did but this margin of superiority would have been much greater had Britain's medal tally not been artificially boosted by coloured athletes, such as Daley Thompson, and had we had to rely instead solely on athletes of British race, like the lone though magnificent Steve Cram.

Probably the slap-happy British attitude to international sport will continue in the future as in the past, with woefully inadequate allocations of public money provided for the training of young athletes. It will take a political revolution, encompassing a wholesale revolution in the national outlook, to achieve a change in these old ways. We deserve after all to be where we are; take a look at today's British in any street — we are in large part a slack-jawed, out-of-condition, unfit race, stuffed with too much starchy foods and enfeebled by far too little exercise. Our lads in the Falklands were an exception to this of course but they represent a pitifully small element as a portion of the whole population. The type of training, discipline and attitudes that made possible the Falklands victory must permeate the entire youth of Britain if there is to be a full racial resurgence.

AN ETERNAL PARADOX of left-wing politics, on which we have dwelt before in these columns, is the alliance between childish stupidity in the field of ideology and the brilliant technique of revolutionary action. The leftist mind, stunted when it comes to appreciating fundamental principles and truths, achieves amazing maturity when applied to the mechanics of power. The Left has a well grounded tradition of thinking about power, a tradition extending back to the Nineteenth Century. Out of that tradition has come a thorough science of revolution, which we can see manifested today in the myriad of practices by which leftist influence is brought to bear on the major issues of the day and leftist cells permeate the apparatus of government everywhere, at the level both of national and local politics.

This science of the Left has been a creation of the laws of necessity. In the first phase of revolutionary development, ideas and principles predominated. Leftists and liberals were dreamers — abstract theologians of a new concept of society. The world could afford to ignore them because their ramblings had little relevance to the workings of real politics. They in their turn suffered long periods of frustration because their ideals, good and just as they conceived them, could make no headway in those citadels where the great questions of power were decided; leftist and liberal philosophers continued building up an imposing case against the forces of 'reaction', yet in every practical test of strength they were crushed by those forces.

NEW SCHOOL OF THOUGHT

From this frustration there emerged a new school of revolutionary thought in which maximum emphasis was placed on the advancement of revolutionary power. Any and every strategem, tactic and technique which contributed to that advancement was endorsed — irrespective of how it squared with revolutionary ideology. Parallel with this development was the development of a new revolutionary morality, by which every action was to be judged according to what was called the 'historical imperative' of the revolution.

The point at which the revolutionary left graduated from the world of pure ideology and entered the world of practical power politics marks the beginning of that phase in history when revolution from the left became a genuine threat. The phase in Russia might be considered to have begun with Lenin, who declared war on the ideological chat clubs into which the Russian revolutionary movement had degenerated and started to build cadres of workers concerned solely with revolution as a practical science. All argument, debate and intellectual endeavour were directed to the development of this science, as were all questions of morality and ethics. This is not to say that the field of ideology was vacated, only that ideology became the servant of revolutionary

If not the ballot box, what?

action rather than an end in itself. From this marriage of ideology with revolutionary science came what is known as 'Marxism-Leninism', a system of ideas derived from Lenin's correct perception of Marx — a doctrine not to be believed in for its own sake, except by village idiots, but to serve solely as a weapon of propaganda to undermine the existing order of society and organise those cadres of revolution intended to overthrow it.

To this day the non-Marxist world titters at the absurdity of Marx's ideological rantings just as it palpitates at the morality of socialist

to that of the left in its efficiency of technique or its ruthlessness of will.

This is a question to which the best minds in our movement must be dedicated in the coming years — to the subordination, if necessary, of ideological development. To expend great energy on ideological debate in the absence of any foothold on the ladder of political power is to argue on a basis of pure hypothesis, to discuss how we would use a power we simply do not have. To debate a science of political action, formulated in accordance with our present circumstances and resources and addressed to possibilities

JOHN TYNDALL continues the debate on political strategy

revolutionary action as prescribed by Lenin. But it continues to retreat before Marxism-Leninism everywhere — except in those places where men have devised a counterforce to 'Marxism-Leninism' which makes equal use of all the weaponry of scientific power: politics and which contains within itself an iron morality based on the same perspective of historical necessity.

CROSSROADS

Today our Nationalist movement in Britain stands at a crossroads similar to that at which the revolutionary left stood perhaps a century ago. We have built a case against the established order which from every intellectual and moral standpoint is, in our view, unassailable. But in the field of political action we remain frustrated because establishment power has closed to us every channel of advancement that we have so far pursued. We have found that it just is not enough to stand for truth as against falsehood, for wisdom as against stupidity, for a higher conception of life as against a lower, for progression as against retrogression, for resurgence as against decadence. As long as falsehood, stupidity, retrogression and decadence have on their side the weapons and the techniques by which the battle for power is decided, we remain at square one, prophets of a better world speaking to the trees.

We are at a point at which we in our turn must formulate a science of revolutionary action — a science which concedes nothing

that over the next 5 years or so lie within our reach, is to debate questions of real relevance to our present position, and this is what we must do.

Colin Jordan, writing in these columns last month, expressed with admirable clarity what must, to all of us, have become a firmly established fact: that the door to political advancement by the ballot box is to all effective purposes closed to us. In stating this he has gone further than I would go, both in his implied conclusion that this situation would remain permanent and in his view that no electoral activity at the present time had any useful value, even when it earned us the facility of radio and TV broadcasts. Of course, as he says, 5 minutes on the air will not suffice to undo 5 years of continual indoctrination of the masses by our enemies, but this is hardly the point. The broadcasting time sought, and achieved, by the British National Party in the recent General Election was not pursued under any illusion that it would influence the voting by more than a tiny fraction of 1 per-cent; it was coveted as a platform by which the party could make its existence and views known to that small minority in the population disposed, or potentially disposed, to take political action beyond a mere five-minute walk to the polling booth every 5 years, and out of which we may hope to draw and mobilise that even smaller minority that will form the dedicated active cadres that we seek. I nevertheless accept the general drift of Mr. Jordan's argument,

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which is that for the foreseeable future, and certainly until there is a total breakdown of the existing political, economic and social system, for us to view the ballot box as anything more than a sometimes useful facility for publicity is to dwell in the clouds.

DOUBLE-EDGED

Even this latter use of the electoral procedure can be double-edged and should therefore be embraced with caution. There are those, I know, who maintain that Nationalists should fight as many elections as possible, if only for publicity's sake. Such people fail to take into account two important considerations: first, that elections — any elections — involve an expenditure of money and effort that have to be drawn from slender resources and must always detract from some other channel of useful political activity; second, that the usefulness of publicity can be subject to a law of diminishing returns, and this is particularly the case when election efforts are attended by constant failure. There is nothing that repels in politics so much as weakness, while there is nothing that attracts so much as strength. For a political party to get itself in the news time and time again by appearing in an election and then at the end of the day coming out of the contest with a derisory vote is a thoroughly counter-productive exercise. Yes, millions may hear of the party's name and, perhaps, even of a few of its policies, but if that name and those policies are constantly associated at the polls with massive public rejection their appeal will be small. Commander Bill Boaks has exploited the facility of regularly recurring by-elections in order to get himself constantly in the news; he has succeeded — almost to the point of becoming a national figure. But what kind of figure? Certainly not one of the remotest political seriousness. Who knows, there may even be merit in some of the things for which he stands, but as long as the votes he obtains can be counted on the fingers of so very few hands what good there is in his policies will be obscured by his status as a joke candidate. If there is one thing Nationalism can do without it is the reputation of being the creed of joke candidates.

DANGERS

Having expressed my near, if not complete, agreement with Mr. Jordan's view about the present usefulness of the politics of the ballot box, I must say something about the dangers inherent in alternative conceptions of political strategy. "Racial survival and national resurgence," he says, "constitute a law higher than the rules of democracy. They justify absolutely any and every means consistent with them. Only failure is condemnable."

As a statement of the morality of our position, this is one with which I cannot



WHITE RHODESIANS
They should have used force against sell-out

disagree. There are of course some limits to its application, but if Mr. Jordan is saying that Nationalists should be prepared to consider some resort to force and illegality if necessitated by the requirements of national and racial survival no-one could dispute that he is right. This is in fact precisely what should have been done by the White Rhodesians when they found that adherence to the politics of the ballot box had brought about the destruction of their country. Rather than accept a 'democratic' decision that had sustained in office a leader who was committed to national and racial sell-out, they should have used armed force to ensure national and racial survival.

Tactically, however, the situation is very different. From the tactical point of view there was a world of difference between the position of White Rhodesians immediately prior to the implementation of Majority Rule and the position of White Britain at the present time.

In the first place, to delay action in Rhodesia was out of the question. The 'crunch' had come for White Rhodesians. Today they had it within their means to take action; tomorrow that opportunity would for ever be lost, and with that loss would have come the loss of Rhodesia. A black take-over was not a long-term possibility but an immediate certainty; white rule by democratic procedure had reached the end of the road.

Secondly, it was reasonable to hope that among the population of White Rhodesia — most importantly among the police and military leadership of White Rhodesia — there were sufficient numbers of people who recognised this situation for what it was and would support the taking of some initiative along the lines required. White Rhodesians anyway had at this stage no alternative to

such an initiative.

In contemporary Britain, by contrast, nothing remotely approaching such a nucleus of revolutionary leadership exists. The number of people in Britain today prepared to sanction the use of force in pursuit of political objectives such as our own is tiny, while of those the number with the skill, expertise and commonsense to use force competently is tinier still. Where the will exists, the capability is totally lacking; where the capability exists, there is no will.

REMOTE

If any possibility exists that armed force may be used in this country in pursuit of political objectives of a Nationalist nature, that possibility is so remote from our present situation as hardly to warrant a moment's consideration. That some people should give voice to sentiments along such lines is understandable in view of the frustration of the democratic process and the clear reality that those who control that process have loaded the dice against us. But the moment those people start to translate their sentiments into action there is one certain thing I can promise them: they will find themselves behind iron bars so quickly their feet will hardly touch the ground; thereafter they will languish behind those bars for many years during which they will be useless for political activity of any kind. Mr. Jordan in his article last month urges us that we should not try to compete with the enemy on his own ground and beat him at his own game. I wholeheartedly agree — only to add that this is precisely what we would be doing if we attempted at this stage to match our own minute capability for physical force against

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IF NOT THE BALLOT BOX

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the vast capability of the State and the system to use physical force for our suppression. It would be total suicide.

What other options then lie ahead of us besides the twin futilities of ballot and bullet? Such a subject, in its full exploration, lies outside the scope of one article of this length. My object here has been to set the stage for what must be the most important debate of the coming years, not to attempt in such short space to conclude that debate. Just one or two principles, however, may be put forward which should govern our approach to this decisive question.

The first is that we cannot, and must not, conduct our struggle according to any timetable — stipulating that the struggle must be won by a certain time if it is to be won at all. All the history of great political change teaches us that timetables, if ever adopted, are liable to be thrown hopelessly out of gear by events, many of which cannot be foreseen in advance. One thing only can be established about such political changes: they came about because there were people prepared to work for them if necessary for the duration of their lives and without the certainty that they would be achieved within the span of those lives.

The second vital rule governing future activity concerns that much uttered chimera about the people (in our case the British people) 'waking up'. In truth the mass of people, of whatever race or nation, never 'wake up'; they live out their lives in a per-

petual state of slumber concerning the really vital questions of politics and national survival, being stirred to what little action of which they are capable only by the most basic considerations of personal and private interest. The art of politics consists, not of disturbing this perpetual slumber on the part of the masses, but of directing those slumbering masses in accordance with one's own conception of the course that is right. The instruments of this direction have always been, and must always be, organised and active minorities.

NEVER HOPELESS

The final rule which we must fix firmly into our heads is that the situation — however fraught with difficulties and frustrations it may be — is never hopeless. The point is never reached at which there are no channels for political advancement left open; where certain well tried channels become established as closed, others can be found by the exercise of the human genius for ingenuity, resourcefulness, adaptation and improvisation — all of which are dependent on recognising that the weaponry of politics, as with that of war, is constantly changing. As one example, the advent of offset printing has revolutionised the world of political publishing inasmuch as it has vastly reduced capital costs and thus expanded the field of independent publishers. Likewise the video revolution, by increasing the scope for cheap, home-made film and TV productions, is going to break the near monopoly of the vast established film conglomerates — something which, incidentally, is causing our controllers much private

worry. It is probable that in the field of CB radio and pirate radio similar opportunities exist for us — the former having already been used to very powerful effect by radical rightist groups in the United States. Pirate radio is of course something that brings us into the field of illegality, but it is an illegality absolutely justified by circumstances of present mass media control and furthermore one offering certain practical possibilities of useful employment in which political benefit bears some reasonable relationship to both risk and penalty.

It will perhaps be noted that all the illustrations I have given here relate to the means of communication, in a word the media. It is my firm conviction that the most useful channel of activity that Nationalists can pursue over the coming decade is the development of an alternative mass media. Indeed I conceive the organisation which I presently lead as less of a political party (despite its name) than a network for the establishment of such an alternative media. For only when such a media has been firmly established and is able to communicate, not just with the present few thousands, but with many millions, is any possibility going to exist for the victory of a political movement dedicated to Nationalist principles, whether by ballot box or any other means.

Our enemies are powerful today because they recognised this principle many years ago. We can laugh at the literary outpourings of Karl Marx. But we cannot laugh at the fact that those outpourings are on display and for sale on the high streets of every town and city in this country. Neither can we laugh at the machinery of organisation that has made this possible.

WHERE DOES LIBERALISM RESIDE IN 1983?

MALVERN TIPPING
looks behind the
Thatcher Tories

"I AM A NINETEENTH CENTURY LIBERAL. So is Mrs. Thatcher. That's what this Government is all about" is a quotation attributed to John Nott in *The Guardian* last year. The actions and apparent objectives of the "Resolute Approach" of the Thatcher Government would bear this out to be an apt quotation. These surely would do nothing but meet with the full-hearted approval of classical liberals such as Adam Smith, John Stuart Mill and Richard Cobden. The common objective throughout has been the accumulation of all economic and political power and influence by the capitalist and

mercantile classes.

Prior to the Industrial Revolution, the mercantile classes had almost lacked any power and influence in both economic and political spheres. Hitherto all such power had rested in the hands of the traditional ruling classes, namely the landed gentry. However, first increased commercial activity on the Continent, and then the Industrial Revolution in Britain resulted in what had been an unknown socio-economic grouping during the Middle Ages: the middle classes. Firstly, this new socio-economic grouping sought to consolidate its considerable

economic gains, and then it sought to obtain constitutional liberties, and hence political power, befitting to such economic standing. Thus it was through this desire to usurp power and influence from the landed gentry that *Laissez-Faire* and Classical Liberalism, in both its economic and political manifestations, were born.

It was in the sphere of economics that the capitalist classes first emerged. Not until they had become economically influential was the flame of political ambition kindled amongst them. Hence, Classical Liberalism

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CHILD LABOUR IN THE MINES Product of 19th Century Liberalism



was first conceived in Britain by Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations* in 1776, which sought to justify *Laissez-Faire* economics. Before this, Britain had been unaccustomed to the pure unfettered free market economics of *Laissez-Faire*. Traditionally, trade and commerce had been strictly controlled and regulated by customs, charters, statutes and the guilds. This system sought to reconcile differing interests and ensure that the well-being of the realm was paramount. However, Smith sought to give the capitalist a completely free hand. He favoured the abolition of all controls and regulations, and wished to give the new manufacturing industries and the mill owners total freedom of action. The suffering of the lower classes, and the squalor of housing, child and female labour, and long unrestricted working hours were totally disregarded. Smith defended *Laissez-Faire* by arguing that individual liberty should not be suppressed by controls and regulations, and that *Laissez-Faire* would result in increased national wealth through the means of production becoming more competitive. What the advocates of *Laissez-Faire* conveniently forgot to mention was that this new-found wealth would be concentrated into the hands of the financiers and factory-owners at the expense of the State and the rest of society.

The new-found economic power of the

mercantile classes naturally resulted in political aspirations. The political manifestation of Classical Liberalism in Britain took the form of agitation for Parliamentary Reform which would broaden the franchise to give the mercantile classes political influence. What it clearly did not support was Democracy based upon universal suffrage and equal rights for all. Liberalism only allied itself with the forces of Democracy when it proved politically expedient to do so. During the French Revolution the lawyers and members of the professions who sought to increase the power of the Third Estate at the expense of the privileged classes of the *ancien régime* had no intention of extending the franchise to the mob, which was merely used as cannon-fodder. In fact, the franchise of the Legislative Assembly, which replaced the Constituent Assembly in October 1791, was very restricted. Electoral rights and composition were based upon a heavy tax qualification. Hence, under the constitution of October 1791, Liberalism did not create equal rights for all, but concentrated all effective political power into the hands of the new influential middle-classes comprising lawyers and bankers.

SAME VESTED INTERESTS

Modern Thatcherism aspires to fulfill the ambitions and aspirations of the same vested interests as Classical Liberalism. The National economy has dived deeper into bankruptcy, and individual hardship and suffering amongst both the proprietors of our small independent businesses and our working folk has exceeded all levels known in recent years. But for what do we have to pay this horrendous price? It would appear to be for the Tory Party's paymasters. Despite the devastation of the economy and the misery and suffering of large elements of our society, the multi-nationals, the financiers and the international capitalists become richer by the day.

Surely, Mrs. Thatcher's libertarian "Resolute Approach" would meet with nothing but admiring approval from the likes of Adam Smith and Richard Cobden. Like them, the Thatcher Government maintains that all areas of economic activity should be free from State regulations and controls. They too seek to justify this by arguing that

the lack of such controls and State planning will make our industries more competitive in World markets. Furthermore, they somehow contrive to dupe the rest of us into believing that such an economic system will guarantee our individual liberties against Big Brother. In reality, of course, Big Brother is actually borne out of oligarchial governments which are subservient to the multi-nationals and international capitalism.

NATION STRANGLER

The reality is that the nation is being strangled by liberal economics. The lack of import controls to protect home industries means that goods produced cheaply by multi-nationals elsewhere cause our industries to close and make our working population unemployed. Similarly, the abolition of exchange controls means that what remains of the nation's wealth is permitted to be asset-stripped and exported abroad to fill the coffers of international capitalism. In her unequivocal support for free trade, Mrs. Thatcher has carried out Cobdenism, which secured the abolition of the Corn Laws in 1846 and the Navigation Laws in 1849, to the last letter. Adam Smith's influence today is also strong. Large concerns are able to run rough-shod over everyone else with scant regard. Cartels and monopolistic mergers are only nominally regulated through so-called consumer protectionism. Likewise, scant attention is paid to social policy: large elements of our inner-city population are forced to live in squalid housing conditions, and unemployment causes hardship, poverty and social divisions.

Classical Liberalism is based upon Smith and others such as Mill and Cobden. It is to these people that Mrs. Thatcher looks when she talks of "a return to Victorian ideals." None could have summed up Thatcherism better than John Nott. Like the political and economic manifestations of eighteenth and nineteenth century liberalism, Thatcherism merely exists to protect and enhance the vested interests of the mercantile classes to the detriment of the State and society as a whole. To quote Henry Girvetz in *The Evolution of Liberalism*: "Classical Liberalism, which took on its form in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, has with modification become the Conservatism of our time."



JOHN NOTT

"I am a 19th Century Liberal"

How World War II came about

KENNETH McKILIAM
distils fact from legend

THE POWERS that emerged victorious from World War I made a second war almost inevitable by the peace conditions that they imposed upon Germany. That second war was later made certain, not by the intentions of Hitler, but by the determination of his external enemies to destroy the new Germany that he had created.

By the Treaty of Versailles on the 28th of June 1919 and the Treaty of St. Germain on the 20th of September of the same year, the German people were thoroughly humiliated. The British Prime Minister, Lloyd George, wrote: "The international bankers swept statesmen, politicians, journalists and jurists all to one side and issued their orders with the imperiousness of absolute monarchs."

The old Austrian Empire was balkanised without respect to its various cultures and nationalities. East Prussia was separated from Germany by a large area ceded to Poland. The Sudeten Germans were placed under Czech control. The coal mining area of the Saar Valley was to be administered for fifteen years by the League of Nations and then a plebiscite held. The corrupt Weimar Republic was forced upon the German nation and the middle classes were robbed of their savings by corrupt finance. There were millions of unemployed and the Spartacist Jewish revolutionary leaders Karl Leibknecht and Rosa Luxembourg were stirring up red revolution.

ALIEN CONTROL

The *Daily Mail* reported on the 10th of July 1933: "The German nation, moreover, was rapidly falling under the control of its alien elements. In the last days of the pre-Hitler regime there were twenty times as many Jewish government officials in Germany as had existed before the war. Israelites of international attachments were insinuating themselves into key positions in the German administrative machine."

Dr. Manfred Reifer, a well known leader of the Jews of Bukovina, wrote in the Jewish magazine *Czernowitzer Allegemeine Zeitung* (September 1933): "Whilst large sections of the German nation were struggling for the preservation of their race, we Jews filled the streets of Germany with our vociferations. We supplied the press with articles on the subject of its Christmas and Easter and administered to its religious beliefs in the manner we considered suitable. We ridiculed

the highest ideals of the German nation and profaned the matters which it holds sacred."

Resentment and resistance began to build up against the alien horde and in the year before Adolf Hitler came to power Bernard Lecache, President of the World Jewish League, stated: "Germany is our public enemy number one. It is our object to declare war without mercy against her."

The National Socialist Party of Adolf Hitler gained 17,300,000 votes in the election and gained 288 seats in the Reichstag and on January 30th 1933 Hitler was legally appointed Chancellor of the German Reich by President Von Hindenberg. On March 24th 1933 the Reichstag elected by 441 votes to 94 to give full emergency powers to the new Reich Chancellor and the corrupt Weimar Republic ceased to exist.

On the same day, March 24th 1933, on the front page of the London *Daily Express* appeared the main headlines: "Judaea declares war on Germany: Jews of all the world unite", and followed with: "The Israelite people of the entire world declare economic and financial war on Germany. The appearance of the Swastika as the



HITLER
Compelled to war against wishes

symbol of the new Germany revives the old war symbol of the Jews. Fourteen million Jews stand as one body to declare war on Germany. The Jewish wholesale dealer leaves his business, the banker his bank, the shop-keeper his shop, the beggar his miserable hut in order to combine forces in the holy war against Hitler's people." The German government was removing Jews from influential positions and transferring power back to the German people. This declaration of war by the Jews on Germany was repeated throughout the world. The first boycott of Jewish business concerns came after this Jewish declaration of war in April 1933.

TOTAL DESTRUCTION DEMANDED

Vladimir Jabotinsky, founder of the Irgun Zvai Leumi terrorist organisation, wrote in the January 1934 issue of *Mascha Rjetach*: "For months now the struggle against Germany is waged by each Jewish community at each conference in all our syndicates and by each Jew all over the world. There is reason to believe that our part in this struggle has general value. We will start a spiritual and material war of all the world against Germany's ambitions to become once again a great nation, to recover lost territories and colonies. But our Jewish interests demand Germany's total destruction collectively and individually. The German nation is a threat to us Jews."

Emil Ludwig Cohen wrote in his book *The New Holy Alliance*, Strasburg, 1938: "Even if Hitler at the last moment would want to avoid war which would destroy him he will, in spite of his wishes, be compelled to wage war."

Bernard Lachache wrote in *The Right to Live* (December 1938): "It is our task to organise the moral and cultural blockade of Germany and disperse this nation. It is up to us to start a merciless war."

The Jewish newspaper *Central Blad Voor Israeliten in Nederlands* printed on September 13th 1939: "The millions of Jews living in America, England, France, North Africa and South, not forgetting Palestine, have decided to carry on the war in Germany to the very end. It is to be a war of extermination."

The *Toronto Star* (February 26th 1940) printed a declaration of a Rabbi Perlberg, Director of the British section of the Jewish World Congress: "The Jewish World Congress is in a state of war with Germany for seven years."

The Jewish magazine *Sentinel* of Chicago

Contd. on next page

printed in its issue of October 8th 1940: "When the National Socialists and their friends cry or whisper that this (the war) is brought about by Jews, they are perfectly right."

Hitler now put into operation the plan of getting all German areas into one state and all Germans under one German Government. The Germans in the Rhineland, the Germans in Austria and the Sudeten Germans responded willingly. In January 1935 the Saar Valley voted to return to Germany with a 90 per-cent poll in favour. There were also Germans in East Prussia and in Danzig now divided by land ceded to Poland by the Treaty of Versailles. It is interesting to note that between 1933 and 1937 10,000 Jews migrated to Hitler's Germany, 97 of them from Palestine.

THE MUNICH AGREEMENT

An agreement was signed between Germany (Hitler) and Great Britain (Neville Chamberlain) which suggested a peaceful revision of the wrongs committed by the Treaty of Versailles. A four-power conference was suggested which would preserve the peace. The four powers were Great Britain, Germany, France and Italy.

The paper *Truth* on January 5th 1952 stated that Mr. Oswald Pirow, South African Minister of Defence, was sent on a mission to Germany in 1938 by General Smuts to ease the tension on the Jewish issue. The British Prime Minister told Pirow that pressure of International Jewry was one of the principal obstacles to an Anglo-German accommodation and that it would greatly help him resist that pressure if Hitler could be induced to moderate his policy towards the German Jews. Pirow stated that Hitler viewed this idea with favour and an Anglo-German agreement was in sight; the effect would have been, in the event of war, to limit the conflict to Germany and Russia, with the other great powers intervening to enforce their own terms when the combatants were exhausted.

However, the Four Nations Pact was not to be. The Jews put an end to this, for on the forenoon of November 7th 1938, a few weeks after the Munich Agreement and shortly before the journey to Paris of the German Foreign Minister, Von Ribbentrop, the Polish Jew, Herschel Feibel Grynszpan murdered the German Third Secretary of State, Ernst Vom Rath, in the German Embassy in Paris. The five bullets fired were the logical result of the Jews' declaration of war on Germany of March 1933 and put an end to the effort being made to explain and extend the importance of the Munich Agreement and the revision of the Treaty of Versailles.

This assassination provoked anti-Jewish riots in Germany, with the burning of synagogues and the looting and burning of Jewish shops. The anti-Jewish riots inflamed public opinion in Great Britain and the USA



TERROR FROM THE AIR
Hamburg after British bombers had struck

against Chamberlain's efforts to relieve Anglo-German tension. In the United States Germans were assaulted and persecuted. The Jews began leaving Germany.

The Paris magazine *L'Ami Du Peuple* wrote about them: "These people fled from Germany because they attempted to set up a rule of fire and blood and to let loose the horrors of civil war and universal chaos."

The American Secretary of State, James Forrestal, who later died in mysterious circumstances, wrote in his *Forrestal Diaries* (Cassel and Co., London 1952): "Have played golf with Joe Kennedy (US Ambassador in Britain, father of President John Kennedy). According to him, Chamberlain declared that Zionism and world Jewry have obliged England to enter the war."

The Jew, Schlomo Asch, in a pep talk to French troops in the line in *Le Nouvelles Littéraires* (10th February 1940) wrote: "This is our war and you are fighting it for us. Even if we Jews are not bodily in the trenches we are nevertheless morally with you." The Jewish magazine *Sentinel*, Chicago (October 8th 1942) printed: "The Second World War is being fought for the defence and fundamentals of Judaism."

TERROR BOMBING

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain had given an assurance that "The British Government would never resort to the deliberate attack on women and children and other civilians for the purpose of mere terrorism." However, his successor Winston Churchill appointed as his personal adviser the Jew Professor Lindemann. Lindemann, later Lord Cherwell, suggested the bombing of German cities and that working class areas were legitimate targets, and from then onwards the last vestiges of civilised decency in warfare were abandoned. These bombings began on the 10th of August 1940 with the

bombing of the small open town of Freiburg on the Swiss frontier. Fifty three civilians were killed, including twenty children playing in the park. This was reported by Mr. Taylor of the American Red Cross in the *New York Times* of the 3rd May 1940. This was before the Germans began bombing British cities. Mr. J. M. Speight, CBE, Principal Secretary to the Air Ministry, wrote in his book *The Splendid Decision*: "Adolf Hitler only undertook the bombing of British civilian targets reluctantly after the RAF had commenced bombing German civilian targets . . . It gave Coventry, Birmingham, Sheffield and Southampton the right to look Kiev, Kharkov, Stalingrad and Sebastopol in the face. Our Soviet allies would have been less critical of our inactivity if they had understood what we had done . . . Hitler would have been willing at any time to stop the slaughter. Hitler was genuinely anxious to reach with Britain an agreement confining the action of aircraft to battle zones." (Read *The Destruction of Dresden* by David Irving).

VENGEANCE

In 1941, long before there was any assembling of Jews for the supposed extermination camps, a Jew, Theodore N. Kaufman, wrote *Germany Must Perish*. Kaufman set out a plan for the total destruction of the German population by a very simple method: the mass sterilisation of all German men and women between the ages of puberty and sixty years. He sets out the construction of the organisation for the means of doing this. This book was the basis of the Morgenthau Plan for the total destruction of German industry and the enslavement of the German race. Naturally these intentions of Germany's enemy got into the hands of the German propaganda minister Goebbels, and that

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EUGENICS REVISITED

**We must face and state unpalatable truths if we are to avoid race suicide
says DAVID BALL**

A FEW WEEKS AGO I sat down to read my morning newspaper. Very infrequently does one find an item of real significance in the "free press" of Britain, so that morning I whisked through the various stories giving each the cursory glance that they deserved. However, this was one of those rare days when something appeared on one of the pages that was worthy of note. In reality, what is probably one of the most important news stories of the decade was published that morning. Of course, it was not to be found emblazoned across the front page, nor did it merit a large piece on an inner page. In fact, the entire story was less than forty words long, yet those few words foreshadow a future for our race that is best described as horrifying. Even the headline (if you can call it that on such a short piece) played down the importance of those few, prophetic words. It read: "US Birth Defects Up".

To describe this as an understatement would itself be understating the truth, for the actual details were that the number of babies born with mental or physical defects in America has doubled in the last twenty-five years. This means that this year 140,000 babies will be born there that will suffer "physical abnormalities, mental retardation or learning problems."

Whilst I am not fully conversant with the birth trends of the USA, I do know that the number of children born has certainly not doubled since 1958, indeed far from it. Thus the proportion of defective children has leapt dramatically. Although I have not seen similar figures for Britain over that period of time, it is almost certain that they will be very similar.

A few months ago in *Spearhead* I wrote an article entitled "A matter of Life or Death", in which I considered the genetic effects of modern medicine. I now think back to the words I wrote there:—

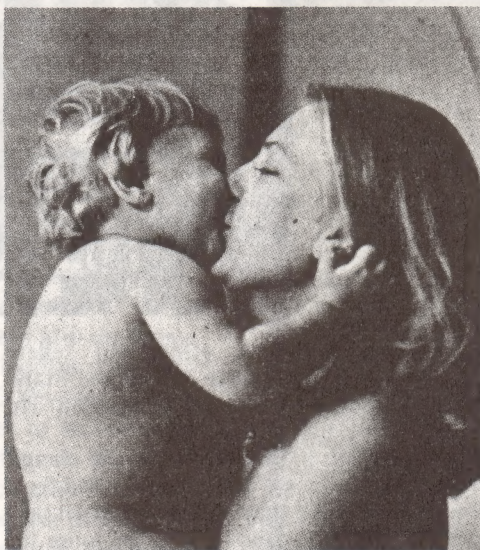
"... there is some disquieting evidence that the number of children born with such genetic defects is proportionately increasing."

I also wrote:—

"Our society and our race is at the moment dying, slowly and inexorably."

UNDERSTATED

Looking back I now realise that, if anything, I dramatically understated the problem. To describe the number of defective children having doubled in twenty-five years as "disquieting" is inadequate, as this is an appalling state of affairs. Similarly, our race is no longer dying "slowly", but at a sickening



WHITE MOTHER AND CHILD

Our race must breed more healthy babies or it will die

ingly fast pace. Perhaps from the viewpoint of man, limited as he is by his lifespan of three score years and ten, twenty-five years may seem a long time, but when you consider the way nature, in her own (on the face of it) cruel but (in reality) kind way, has spent tens of thousands of years developing and refining our race, that we should so dramatically undo her work in such a short space of time... There probably are no words powerful enough to condemn the crime that has been committed.

To put it bluntly, this trend **has** to be reversed. The final catastrophe will be upon us in less than a century unless action is taken, for as the numbers of the weak grow within society, so will the burden upon the strong grow daily heavier. There will come a day when the process will no longer be reversible, and when we reach that point we will be on the verge of a new dark age. When the final breakdown occurs, it will take place in a sickeningly short period of time. That is the way it always has been when great civilisations come to an end. Consider, for instance, the fate of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Faced with a gradually worsening situation, it suddenly split apart at the seams. One day the crumbling Empire was still stumbling along; a week later it had gone, replaced by chaos and anarchy. But the fate that befell that once mighty and proud Empire is almost insignificant in comparison to what will

happen to us. There, from the wreckage, new nations sprang up and some kind of new beginning was possible, but even then it was ever so close, with millions on the verge of starvation. But what would happen to us? As the last light bulb flickers out, as the last drop of water drips from a tap, as the last gas hisses out of the empty mains, we will have come to an abrupt, and final end. The more complex a nation becomes, the less it can afford any part of itself to collapse, as it becomes so interdependent that the loss of one crucial service will herald the end as sure as night follows day.

MISUNDERSTANDING

Eugenics is described in the dictionary as being "the production of fine (especially human) offspring." Put like that, it seems an inoffensive, indeed a noble, aspiration. Of course you never hear of it mentioned so simply. It is usually qualified with the comment that it was put into effect in National Socialist Germany. Immediately the whole concept is placed on a par with child molesting or rape, something no decent human being would even consider. In fact, the vast bulk of the population has never even heard of the word, even though it and it alone can save their society. Ironically enough, at about the same time as those momentous words foretelling the death of our race appeared in print, the question was asked "What is Eugenics?" on the television quiz competition *University Challenge*. The faces of eight "intelligent" students stared blankly back at the presenter, so he enlightened them as to its meaning, and immediately followed it up with some suitable sarcastic comment about it. I shuddered as I felt yet another nail being driven into the coffin of the British race. I think it was the way it was dismissed in such a blasé manner that horrified me the most. No attempt at logical discussion, no consideration of the facts, just plain and simple derision.

What are now needed are men of courage, men who are willing to stand up and state the unpalatable facts, men who are willing to face the derision that will undoubtedly be heaped upon them for espousing such a "dreadful" policy. People of genetic merit have to be encouraged to produce more offspring and those with genetic defects must be prevented from passing them on to future generations, if need be by compulsory sterilisation. As morally reprehensible as this may

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DOUBLE STANDARDS OF THE LEFT

THE THREE quoted passages reproduced on this page come, believe it or not, from the same publication, the CND magazine *Anti-Nuclear Action*, described as "an open discussion bulletin of socialists and feminists in CND." The passages perfectly illustrate the double-standards that feature in left-wing thinking and rhetoric.

On page 12 of the magazine there is a paragraph condemning the combination of 'militarism' and 'nationalism', i.e. the use of armed force for nationalistic ends. In another paragraph from the same page

EUGENICS REVISITED

(Contd. from prev. page)

at first sight seem, it is far preferable to standing idly by watching the death of our nation. It is not being kind and benevolent to allow those unfortunate people who are below the high standards nature herself has set to pass on their genes; rather it is a cruel and thoughtless crime. Remember that it is through man's own work that many of these defective people have survived long enough to reproduce. It is we that have usurped nature and replaced evolution with degeneration, so we must correct our mistake, or else our fate will be that of the dinosaurs. Remember above all the words of Professor James C. Needham:—

"The road to social deterioration runs by way of continued breeding from inferior stock . . . Devastated cities may be rebuilt again by renewed labour and lost fortunes may be re-established . . . But the powers of mind and character eliminated by bad breeding may hardly be restored."

To do justice to such an important topic is almost impossible in a short article. In his book *Which Way Western Man?* William Gayley Simpson devotes nearly 100 pages to it (Chapter 16, *The Necessity of Eugenics*), and gives many references for those who wish to dig deeper. He covers this desperately important topic in a manner that cannot fail to give any rational man pause for thought. But we are not governed by rational men. Like Nero, they sit there fiddling as their society burns around them. They and their whole party political system live only for the short term effect, and hence the destruction of our nation within the next hundred years pales into insignificance beside the tricky task of ensuring their re-election in five years' time. Probably in their heart of hearts many of them realise that things are going dramatically wrong, but our "wise" and "noble" leaders just do not want to know, for, as H. H. Dinsmore said:—

"The truth, to be sure, is sometimes hard to grasp, but it is never so elusive as when it is not wanted."

We support the Irish people's right to self-determination and as British women we can't say how they should go about achieving it, whether or not they should use violence. The nationalist movement has historically taken the form of both armed struggle and non-violent protests. The ten year long Civil Rights movement, the no-wash protest in Armagh and the blanket protest in Long Kesh; the hunger strike of 1981 in which ten men died; all these were non-violent protests.

Contradictory statements: above and right

British nationalism is by implication condemned and even accused of having a baneful influence within the 'peace movement'!

Yet on page 9 of the very same publication there is a statement which forms part of an article supporting nationalism in Ireland and championing those presently in internment for terrorist activities, i.e. for using force for nationalistic ends! "The (Irish) nationalist movement," reads the statement, "has historically taken the form of both armed struggle and non-violent protests." This statement is preceded by one which says: "We support the Irish people's right to self-determination and as British women we can't say how they should go about achieving it."

In other words, the writer neither supports nor condemns the use of armed force

Campaigners for peace, particularly women, have talked much about the dangers of militarism, while others have written at length about the ways in which cold-war-mongering is a precursor to the real thing. But militarism on its own does not inevitably cause wars between countries — it is a combination of militarism and nationalism that is so dangerous.

For the peace movement to ignore the implications of British nationalism and the racism on which it is based, is like building a tower block on sand. Yet nationalism does raise its head within the peace movement in ways which only serve to weaken it. Denouncing the Yanks or concentrating solely on British interests are just two examples.

by Irish nationalists — while elsewhere in the same magazine British nationalists who use armed force are condemned without qualification!

The truth is of course that in the eyes of CND and those of its left-wing ilk the real crime is not to be a nationalist or 'militarist', not to use armed force on behalf of one's nation; the real crime is simply to be on the side of Britain! Translated from Marxist newspeak into plain, honest English, that is what the message means.

VILE HOMO CRIME

THE MALIGNANT NATURE of the disease of homosexuality was again brought home to the British public by the case of the six-year-old Sussex boy who was subjected to a vicious homosexual attack earlier this month.

The boy was playing near his home in Brighton when a car containing 3 homosexuals stopped and he was picked up forcibly and driven to an isolated clifftop at Telscombe. There he was subjected a series of horrific assaults by the 3 queers. Afterwards

he was dumped, bruised and bewildered, at Newhaven, nearly 10 miles from his home, wearing only his tattered khaki shorts.

Said the boy's mother afterwards: "I think I would like to shoot them. They are mentally sick . . . maniacs."

This of course was an extreme case and it will be protested that not all homosexuals assault little boys in this way. No they don't — some use other, subtler methods, like gentle seduction. The disease, however, is basically the same.

ARNO BREKER AND THE DILEMMA OF MODERN ART

The modern art movement, which emits an odor that ascends to high heaven, puts the Majority artist in a bind. By and large the painters and sculptors are phonies. They prostitute their art to the demands of phony critics. They allow their work to be peddled by phony agents and gallery owners. And all the while, hidden in some trailer or garret in Peoria, Dundee, Perth, St. John's, Caen, Vigo, Verona, Bergen, Augsburg, Novgorod, Port Elizabeth -- never in the megalopolises -- are Majority artists of talent who are locked out of producing art for an appreciative audience of their own people. Because their paintings and sculptures are not "modern," the critics won't look at them and the galleries won't accept them. They and their art remain unknown and unlamented. They have no more chance in the modern art world than an honest wrestler has in today's grunt-and-groan circuit.

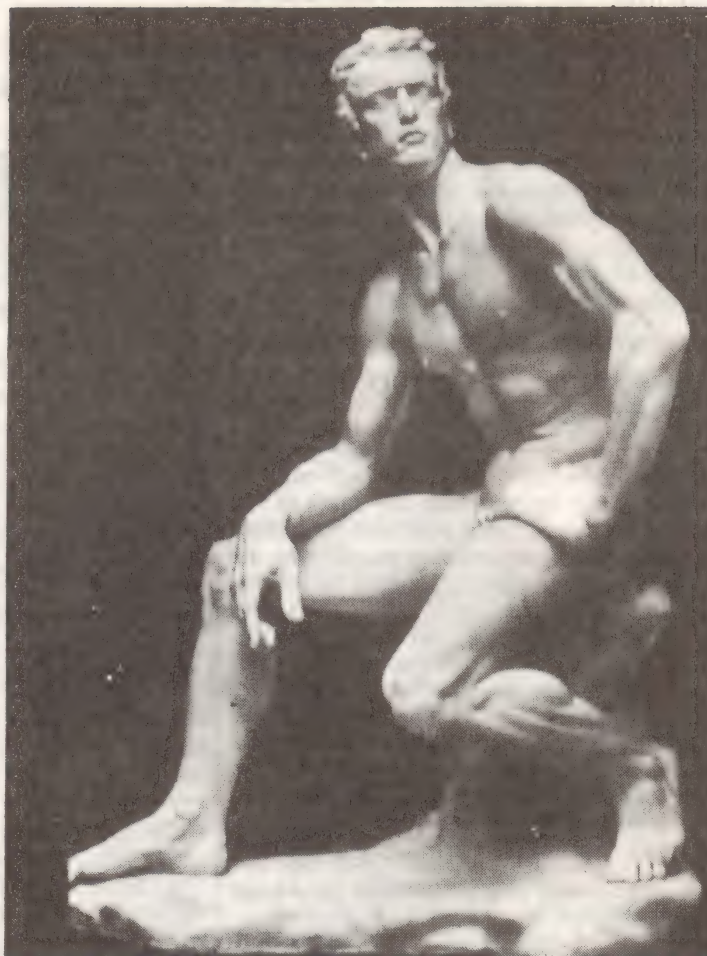
But there are deeper problems than the death grip on Western art imposed by an alien monopoly whose leading members were forbidden by their religion for nearly 3,000 years to have anything to do with graven images. We refer to technology, which has had about the same effect on artists as the atom bomb had on Hiroshima. The invention of photography, particularly color photography, practically knocked the props from under painting. Until the arrival of film, there was not just a spiritual hunger for painting; there was a tangible need for it. It was -- with sculpture -- the only means of preserving images of men and nature. When the tangible need vanished with the flick of a million shutters, the intangible demand remained. To satisfy it the school of impressionists came into being.

All art, of course, has always boiled down to the artist's impression of his subject. But until the latter half of the 19th century, almost all the high art of the West had been presented in a naturalistic frame -- a tree had to look like a tree, a house had to look like a house, a man had to look human. The impressionists -- led primarily by Monet, the greatest of them -- were the first artists to break through this artistic roadblock, which had already been undermined by 19th-century technology. Monet's water no longer really looked like water. It was simply his imaginative "impression" of water. It took a few long shudders for people to accept Monet, but once the blinders of tradition had fallen from their eyes, they knew they were in the presence of high art. As is so often the case when a genius is at the controls, the apparent often looked more beautiful, more intriguing and even more real than the real.

All the great impressionists were master painters who knew their craft as well as Rubens or Raphael. Had it not been for the camera, they might have spent their lives turning out anachronistic myriads of professional, second-rate "classical" paintings.

ENEMIES OF CULTURE

But once there is a breach in a cultural wall, it becomes easy for anyone to enter, including the enemies of culture. As modern art became a commercial racket, the pressure on artists -- and non-artists and anti-artists -- to widen the breach was



"AWAITING THE CALL"
Product of Breker's Nazi period

irresistible. Picasso, who could paint or draw anything, concentrated on the ugly, the deformed, the perverted, the political and the sub-Saharan -- and was rewarded with carloads of dollars, francs, pounds and marks. His works were eagerly bought up by all the world's museums, though in a civilized world they would belong in a museum of horrors. Less talented or talentless artists, scenting easy fame and money, followed down the Picasso trail until what went under the name of modern art could scarcely be distinguished from what went under the name of trash. Finally the point was reached where "artists" no longer had to know anything about drawing, design, perspective or mixing paint. All they had to do was squirt and splash.

This is the state in which Western painting finds itself today, with the fewest of exceptions, such as Andrew Wyeth, who somehow managed to get Hollywood film mogul Joseph Levine to promote his quiet, slice-of-life rural scenes. But what about Western sculpture? There is a slight difference here because technology has not yet come up with the machine or

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gadget to do away with three-dimensional stone or metal as the camera did away with two-dimensional canvas. Nevertheless, on a slower timetable, sculpture has followed the bottom-trending fate of painting. Rodin and Maillol, though they adhered to the basic standards of classical sculpture, flirted with impressionism, not so much in their subjects, but in their larger-than-life, intenser-than-life or more contorted-than-life works. Today, however, the vogue is the 5th millennium B.C. perforated blocks that Henry Moore informs us are "Reclining Women" or the matchstick monstrosities of Alberto Giacometti.

Meanwhile, the Majority sculptor with some sense of taste and proportion is consigned to the same isolation ward occupied by the Majority painter. He can either grind out non-art or he can get a job at McDonald's. Just as a very few painters survive on portraits (the only form of painting that still requires a measure of craftsmanship), a very few sculptors can eke out a living by doing busts or statues of prominent public figures (the only sculpture that still requires craftsmanship).

TOTALITARIAN ART

Franco, Mussolini, Hitler and Stalin chased the art pseudos out of their respective realms and freed their Majority painters and sculptors from their artistic gulags. But none of these dictators was able to solve the principal problem besetting modern art. By the time of the invention of the camera, painting had long reached a peak of technical perfection which could not be surpassed. In other words, whether the camera had come along or not, classical painting was just about through. What could any painter do after Leonardo, Michelangelo and Titian? Even more depressing, since a few of the incredibly beautiful Greek statues had survived (whereas all the great Greek paintings had disappeared), how could any sculptor top Praxiteles?

This is a question which has haunted serious sculptors since the death of Greece. The obvious solution, which only succeeded up to a point, was to concentrate on different subjects, put them in different settings, use different materials or work different textures into old materials.

Sculpture flourishes best in an heroic age, when there are plenty of great men and plenty of great events to memorialize in stone or bronze. This is one good reason why modern sculpture has lagged behind modern painting. Where are today's heroes? The one authentic hero -- Neil Armstrong, the first man on the moon -- hides out in the engineering department of a midwestern university, while politicians tout the glories of a black motel Lothario. In dictatorships, which specialize in cults of personality, sculptors are kept busy. Huge statues of Stalin dot or dotted the Soviet homeland and its conquered or subverted satellites. Mussolini fancied himself a reincarnation of Caesar and tried to prove it by commissioning almost as many statues and arches as his much more distinguished predecessor. Hitler rewarded and subsidized the likes of Arno Breker.

As with almost anyone or anything associated with Nazism, Arno Breker experienced years of glory and decades of infamy. He was probably the most acclaimed sculptor of the Third Reich and his glistening white statues bobbed up almost everywhere. During the German occupation he had a highly successful one-man show in Paris. In the *Götterdämmerung* American G.I.s broke into his several ateliers and destroyed about 90% of what they could find.

Stifled by the negative requirements of modern art, which in its own way is as totalitarian as the art in Nazi and Communist states, liberated by Hitler and elevated to the artistic heights, then liberated back into obscurity by the Allies in post-World War II years, Breker never stopped shaping stone, though as the illustrated part of this article proves, he all too often shaped his work to the times. Rather than comment on his output, we offer photographs (see following two pages) of some of his more noted works so our readers can decide for themselves. We are not like Clement Greenberg, Harold Rosenberg and Leo Steinberg, who slyly tell us what to look for in art and therefore, not so slyly, dictate to the artist how to fabricate his art.

It took Breker some time to break out of his de-Nazification shell. Forbidden for years to take part in any large Western exhibition, he has shown his post-Hitlerian work in some underpublicized, one-man exhibits in Western Europe and the United States. The amazing thing is that Breker is still alive and still wielding his mallet and chisel in 1983, his 80th year.

As can be seen from the illustrations, Breker, compared to the typical "modern" sculptor of the 1980s, is a genius of the first water. But some qualifications are in order. His "nonclassical" work is above average, but nothing extraordinary. His classical statuary is as pure -- and cold -- as his stone is white. As a matter of fact, his purity of line and execution is such that many of his works would have been right at home on the Acropolis of 425 B.C.

Today's world is by no means pure and by no means Greek. Neither is the world cold. Our hearts, if not our souls, are on fire, though few of us know the source of the raging heartburn. We have new materials, exotic new metals and wholly new ways of working and molding them -- for example, the extremely close tolerances provided by cutting tools like lasers.

We are grateful to Arno Breker and the sturdy few who belong to his school for their courage and integrity in bucking the trend of artistic degeneration and only occasionally surrendering to it. Although they have drilled a few holes in the hull in the worst of times, they have saved the ship from sinking. But what art needs today is not a salvage operation, but a fleet of entirely new ships skippered by a new generation of geniuses who, with only an occasional backward glance, will sail resolutely forward into new, uncharted artistic seas. Art is only truly meaningful, truly inspiring, truly lasting when it speaks to the spirit of the age and the spirit of the race. Hundreds of millions of Majority ears have been listening for nearly a century and have heard only silence. If they don't hear something soon, they may become forever deaf.

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We take this opportunity to inform readers that the office staff of both *Spearhead* and the British National Party are now sorely overstretched. The great wave of interest created by the BNP election campaign has created more work, while so far we have not been able to find more helpers to share the load. One way in which we can alleviate this problem is to avoid replying to letters unless replies are absolutely necessary. This includes letters to *Spearhead*. Will readers therefore please not feel offended if they do not receive replies to their letters except where specific questions are raised which require replies.

SPEARHEAD'S disclosure last month of the details of the homosexual scandal that split the National Front in 1979/80 has had profound repercussions throughout the Nationalist movement in Britain. A number of readers have written to us thanking us for providing concrete evidence where previously they were aware only of allegation and rumour. A number have said that as a result of our disclosures their minds are now thoroughly made up and they regret having ever doubted that we were right. Some have castigated us (perhaps rightly) for not making the evidence public 3 years ago. There has been another reaction, in addition to these, which is perhaps best exemplified in the following letter:

Dear Mr. Tyndall,

I have read with a sinking heart the article "It will be your weekend . . ." (Spearhead No. 177) and must — particularly in view of the last paragraph — pose a question that has troubled me throughout this wretched Webster business.

How could you have maintained such a long working relationship with Martin Webster, and the close physical proximity this entailed, if he is the odious creature he is reputed to be? To put it crudely, how could you stomach his presence when you appear to be his physical and intellectual antitheses?

We publish John Tyndall's reply below.

SO MANY PEOPLE have written and spoken to me in the vein of the letter reproduced above that it is clear that a question exists in the minds of a great number of Nationalists which deserves a frank and concise answer. I hope that by giving such an answer here I can clear up the matter once and for all.

I first made the acquaintance of Martin Webster in 1962. From the beginning of this acquaintance I became aware that Webster was the possessor of an extremely erratic temperament which could cause great difficulties in working relations with colleagues.

At the same time I recognised in Webster some exceptional talents which, allied to an apparently total commitment and dedication to the Nationalist struggle, made it seem worthwhile putting up with his personal foibles such as I understood them at the time.

In these earlier days I saw or heard nothing to indicate that Webster possessed perverted sexual proclivities. If rumours to this effect were flying around, they did not reach me. This may suggest weaknesses in my system of intelligence and information, but it is nevertheless the truth.

At that time I knew little of, and gave scarcely any thought or study to, the subject of homosexuality. Much more recently and by force of necessity I have been obliged to make good this omission. Had I known about the subject earlier what I know now, and had I had the experience of dealing with homosexuals that I later acquired, I would have recognised Webster's type much sooner than I did, irrespective of information received from others. The fact is that I did not recognise it in those earlier days.

The Webster issue: John Tyndall answers critics

It was not until 1975 that rumours about Webster being a homosexual first reached my ears. Then, as these came from people I knew to be deliberately fomenting trouble and division in the movement, and to that purpose circulating smears and lies about a number of personages, I felt I should treat them with some circumspection.

It was as late as 1977 that I became convinced, as a result of talking to many people — including people numbered among Webster's friends and supporters, that the rumours of his homosexuality were true.

Dealing with the matter, however, was by no means the simple exercise that some people imagined it to be. Although I was then Chairman of the National Front and by definition of the party's constitution its senior official, I did not have any executive power in the matter of appointment or dismissal of the party's officers. All such questions were decided by the vote of the National Directorate, in which body I was just one among twenty. It would be necessary for me to obtain a majority of votes on the Directorate if I were to get consent for Webster's dismissal.

It was clear to me from my knowledge of Directorate members and their attitudes that this would be no clear cut business and that the party's executive body would be deeply divided over the issue. This does not, I will acknowledge, say much for the good sense or instinct of Directorate personnel, but I had to recognise it as a fact. Remember, I did not choose the Directorate; it was elected by democratic vote of all the members of the party.

NEED NOT TO ROCK BOAT

What must also be remembered is that at this time and until the Spring of 1979 the National Front was engaged in intensive preparations for a General Election in which it had set itself the highly ambitious target of fighting 300 parliamentary seats. It was incumbent on me as leader to exercise extreme caution in pressing forward with any internal policies or proposals that would 'rock the boat' and possibly cause so much division in the party that it could gravely harm this campaign of preparations for the election. Without any question, had I made any determined bid to have Webster dismissed (at that time, let it be remembered, only on the grounds of rumours and without any concrete evidence of his proclivities) this would have split the Directorate asunder and with it most certainly the party. If this be thought mere supposition, let us recall what **did** happen when I finally forced a showdown over the matter in 1980!

Had I done before the 1979 General Election what eventually I did in 1980, and had the party thereby been torn apart and rendered totally incapable of waging any effective election campaign, many people would have blamed me and said: "Tyndall ruined it all — why couldn't he have waited?" No doubt those people would have included many who later blamed me for having waited!

I had in fact become resolved some 2 years before the General Election that as soon as that election was over, and presuming that another election was improbable for some considerable time, I would face the Webster issue head-on — if necessary at the risk of upsetting a large part of the Directorate.

NEED FOR PROOF

I reasoned, however, that my best chance of obtaining maximum support, and thereby minimum disruption, on the Directorate was to arm myself with absolutely **irrefutable evidence** of Webster's proclivities. I had issued instructions to party officers around the country to furnish me with any material they may come across that would serve as such evidence, and I awaited something that would enable me to act.

During 1979 some people did attempt to present me with evidence of this kind. Having had a little experience with the law, however, I straightaway recognised that the evidence provided was inadequate; it consisted of the testimony of individuals who were known to have had rows with Webster and would be certain to be treated by the Directorate as merely their word against his. I also recognised that some of this evidence was being produced in pursuit of further factional quarrels.

It was not until October 1979 that I came into possession of the correspondence that was reproduced in these columns last month. I reasoned then that, short of acquiring some sort of photographic evidence of the kind in which the KGB specialises, I was not likely to obtain stronger proof of what Webster was doing than this correspondence. I presented the evidence to the Directorate, and the rest is history. The Directorate, when confronted with the test of leadership and responsibility, failed that test miserably just as it has failed ever since. There became confirmed at that moment what I had long felt: that only by **personal** leadership and **personal** responsibility can the Nationalist movement in Britain progress. Directorates and committees, when faced with crunch or crisis, are capable only of cowardice and indecision. On realisation of that truth I have based all my subsequent actions.

NOEL A.
HUNT

IN PRAISE OF JUNTAS

IT IS FASHIONABLE to speak disparagingly of the form of government of whichever South American state is currently in the headlines. The reason generally given for this disapproval is that the government concerned is not "democratic". The implication is that if it is not "democratic" it cannot be good.

If one asks just how the state in question falls short in democracy, it appears that what incenses the man of goodwill is that it lacks universal suffrage. Everyone, he says, must have a vote. The reason, apparently, is that the vote is a priceless possession. Anyone unkind enough to ask why, in that case, it is desired to give this priceless vote to everyone, thus obviously rendering it worthless, will receive no coherent answer.

Democracy may be defined as a form of government under which the people are allowed a voice in State decisions. If this is so, and ignoring for a moment Plato's uncomfortable observation that, of all imaginable forms of government, a democracy is the worst, it is clear that giving everyone a vote will not create a democracy. All it can do is give power to the mob and to ensure that the worst elements rule: not a democracy but a kakistocracy. Why the highminded idealists who concern themselves about South American affairs are so anxious to see the mob in the saddle is not clear.

It is of course very unfashionable indeed not to speak well of universal suffrage. Indeed it is almost obligatory to hold that it is the best of all possible systems. We tend to think that because it still works, albeit haltingly and imperfectly, in Britain it must work everywhere. Yet a very little thought will show that this is not so. Given a homogeneous and closeknit population with a common history and a common religious and moral background, such a system can be made to work. But not otherwise. The United States is an example of a powerful country rendered partly impotent because of the presence of alien and unassimilable racial groups in what was, before the Civil War, a racially homogeneous country. The strains put on our own system of government by the presence of racially incompatible groups become increasingly obvious. It seems that if democracy is to flourish racial unity is essential. Given this unity, one can get away with universal suffrage, perhaps; without it there will be chaos.

SOUTH AMERICA

We can now profitably look at the racial set-up in South America. The original, and probably still the most numerous, racial group is the Indians. They are not in fact Indians at all but Mongoloids. It seems that

prior to the Spanish conquest they were strictly regimented and ruled by their incas and caciques with a severity which might have been thought unnecessarily harsh by the KGB. The people were told by their rulers what to do, and slavishly and apparently contentedly they obeyed, and did so for centuries. No South American noble or ruler seems to have felt the slightest need to consult the man in the pueblo about anything at all. Certainly there was no universal suffrage. The system worked well for several centuries. Perhaps there are grounds, therefore, for the argument that the system was in tune with the thoughts, ideas and wishes of the Indians. It may even be the best, and possibly the only, way of ruling them.

NEW RULERS

The Spanish conquest replaced this system with that of the new Spanish rulers. The Spaniards have never been great believers in the individual vote. Certainly they have never, until very recently, reached the electoral nadir of "one man, one vote". They traditionally govern themselves by the junta. From the pundits one gets the impression that anyone supporting a junta is as much beyond the pale as a white South African or a child-molester. In fact, a junta is merely an administrative or deliberative council. Why such a system is regarded as unutterably wicked and immeasurably

inferior to "democracy" is never explained. Yet it is at least possible that appointments to a junta can be based on ability and merit. Perhaps what makes the system so unpopular with the man of goodwill is that it enables one to get away from the folly of counting heads and instead count their contents. Such an idea is of course anathema to any true democrat.

The other important population group is that of the Negroes. These are the descendants of freed slaves originally imported from Africa and now at the base of the South American social pyramid. There are of course mixed breeds in every possible racial combination. Negroes have no tradition of popular government, nor do they use the ballot when left to themselves. "Democracy" has been forced on them by the West, but that universal suffrage is without meaning for them as a governing device is clear from the antics of the ramshackle little tyrannies now masquerading as "independent states" throughout Africa.

None of the racial groups comprising the South American population — with the exception of white immigrants — has any tradition of universal suffrage. Whenever the West has forced universal suffrage on another race the result has usually been misery on a scale which would have appalled Genghis Khan. Why then do we wish to force it on the South Americans? In addition to all their

Contd. on page 20

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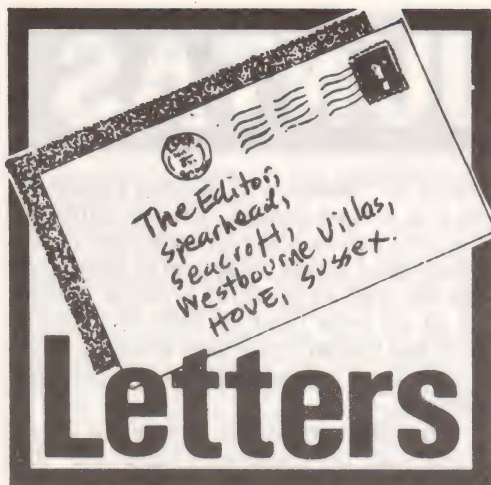
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SIR: I think you do well to confront the issue of homosexuality squarely, although some of your members will disapprove: As I have said often enough in my letters, male homosexuality is a phenomenon I cannot understand. There are persons, said to be male by anatomists, who hire prostitutes to tie them up and lash them with whips until they are bloody or beat them with canes until they are black and blue; I know such persons exist, but I cannot by any stretch of imagination conceive what can be in their minds. It is, however, a phenomenon about which we have all had to think since I wrote my commentary previously. It is an epidemic, and it remains to be seen whether the highly contagious diseases associated with it will check the moral disease. One fact, disclosed by concern over the deadly infections, is that some homosexuals have sexual intercourse with as many as a hundred other males in the course of a year. If they feel a need for such variety, that may partly explain their insane proselytizing.

(Professor) R. P. OLIVER
Urbana, Ill., U. S. A.

SIR: In my experience as a consultant psychiatrist, I have had many dealings with homosexuals, some of whom have been cured (becoming heterosexual) through psychotherapy.

They are more to be pited than blamed, and some can be helped. But by no stretch of imagination can they be categorised as 'normal' or 'natural'.

Misguided attempts to make homosexuality, and other deviations, appear normal is part of the fashionable but dangerous pressure of minority views in their attacks on authority. Being sorry for the underdog makes news, but carried to absurd extremes — in this and other allied fields — this tendency is turning the world upside down.

Most damaging of all is the effect — becoming ever more noticeable — on our family loyalties and traditions.

Much could be written on the way in which these loyalties and traditions are being eroded, but this is not the place — neither is it much use writing to London papers when my professional opinion, based on 40 years clinical experience, is not even given a hearing.

There is a widespread outlook these days of egalitarianism run wild. The proposition goes: my behaviour is as good as any, and I'm as good as you are. If not, then you must be made to behave as badly as I do.

All too reminiscent of Aesop's fable of the fox who lost his tail in a trap. He then went about preaching to all the other foxes that it was better to be without a tail altogether. As I had to point out to one patient, "There is no future in what you do." He had to agree.

A. BRACEWELL
Blackpool

SIR: The Tom Finnegan episode should be a lesson for those Nationalists who believe that a Nationalist Britain can one day be achieved by infiltrating the Tory Party.

However, I feel that we can take this issue a step further. No doubt there are still many of our supporters who believe it to be wise policy to keep a Tory Government in office rather than let Labour in.

This may sound quite logical until we examine just what true Nationalists are aiming at. To me, Nationalism should mean a **revolution**, a complete change, both political and social, which will sweep away the present system, which has created a bankrupt and degenerate society.

This means giving no aid or comfort to establishment parties, and we must make it clear that we are not in business but to change a few policies but aim at a Nationalist revolution.

R. L. RHODES
Gloucester

SIR: I just heard today of a story 'leaked out' from Zimbabwe. Three white nurses, fully trained and dedicated, worked in the Intensive Care Unit of the hospital which used to be called the 'Andrew Fleming' Hospital but now rejoices under an unpronounceable African name. Well, the three nurses are now in prison. Their alleged crime was giving preferential treatment to a white patient.

Several black patients were in the ward at the time — most were about to be transferred to other wards because they were out of danger. The white patient, on the other hand, was very urgently in need of treatment. It was on this basis that the nurses attended to her.

Of course it does not occur to these Africans that every European lost, whether

through illness or other causes, is yet another nail in the already partially buried coffin called 'Zimbabwe'. Trouble is, like the British, they never learn!

A. WILSON
Tunbridge Wells, Kent

SIR: It was recently reported in The Daily Mail that immigration rose sharply last year to the highest level since 1970. So much for the Tory election promises of 1979!

What few people seem to know is that Tory race policies are strongly influenced by the subservience of the party to the Jewish community. Our former Home Secretary, Willie Whitelaw, was in April the guest of honour at a private party given at Hillel House by Sir Basil Feldman, President of the Conservative Party in Greater London. Whitelaw said with great satisfaction at the party that: "The Jewish Board of Deputies has close and excellent links with the Home Office" and that "British Jews point the way forward."

As everyone knows, Whitelaw has now been replaced as Home Secretary by a Lithuanian Jew, Leon Brittan (real name Britanaski).

J. TILLOTSON
Sherborne, Dorset

SIR: Some while ago, in order to see how low we have sunk in this unhappy country, I switched on the TV programme 'Top of the Pops'. An appalling sound assailed my ears. A revolting negress and a degenerate white drug addict were screaming into microphones. I have a good memory and can remember, more or less, the words of their debasing propaganda. Here are some of the lines I recall:-

"Take a pinch of white man, wrap it up in a black skin;
Take a great big melting pot, big enough to take the whole world in;
Stir it for a hundred years or more and you will turn out coffee-coloured people by the score!"

There is no doubt that the young people of this media-conditioned country are being brainwashed in accordance with a clear-thinking plan.

O. C. GILBERT
Worthing, Sussex

SIR: I am appalled and disgusted by the vote registered by members of the MCC against resuming cricket fixtures with South Africa. It is clear that the majority of these members did not want to continue the South African boycott; they were just frightened of offending the Afro-Asian-West Indian cricketing bloc.

A. D. WORTH
Wellingborough, Northants.

THE NEED FOR LEADERSHIP

IN THE WAKE of the recent General Election it is necessary to examine the essential reason why the Conservative party achieved the success it did. Against the horrendous background of economic and social decline perpetuated by the Conservatives, Mrs. Thatcher and her cohorts achieved what can only be described as a smashing victory.

One of the primary reasons, of course, for this victory was the media coverage leading up to and during the election. However, the media was only a tool to provide the necessary ingredient for all victories, that is the impression and, indeed, the reality of power and leadership. To paraphrase a great nationalist thinker, "The great body of any nation is capable neither of heroism nor intelligence; it is not good and not bad but mediocre. In a struggle it is generally inert but falls in behind the victor . . . its greatest desire is always to find and follow leaders."

Now we nationalists know that Mrs. Thatcher is no great leader, but in the eyes of the media-drugged masses she appears to be so. There can be no other plausible reason why such a victory could have been brought about.

NEED OF MASSES

So what lesson does this election have for our movement? Simply this: it is apparent that the masses require leadership; they must be shown power as a beacon to follow. In order to establish ourselves as this beacon it is necessary to develop cadres of devoted nationalists to provide the necessary leadership for the masses. This *élite* must have as its primary aim the instilling in the mass the ideal of the nation and the glory of service to the national will. The nation is the society to which everyone belongs. As a consequence of this, all sectional interests must be brought together in the ultimate interests of the nation.

The national will is that which all in society support. In return for the leadership the masses desire, it is necessary for

them to provide their side of the contract. In other words, the people provide the national will to power. Now the national will may not be in accord with each person's private will; however, private wills must be submerged to the greater cause of the national will. As Rousseau

by
PHILIP WILLIAMS

wrote, "In order that the social pact shall not be an empty formula, it is tacitly implied in that commitment . . . that whoever refuses to obey the general will shall be constrained to do so by the whole body, which means nothing other than that he shall be forced to be free." For it is only by service to the national will, which in all cases is for good, that we can be truly freed from the petty irrationality of individualism. The national will is capable of being a force to surmount all obstacles, whether they be material or spiritual. The will of the nation is superior to all those individual wills that comprise the nation.

It has been argued by our opponents that the concepts of nation and race are merely chimeras used by unscrupulous politicians in the past to cling to power (e.g. Churchill). This is not so; the nation,

and indeed the race, are the girders of mankind's survival and progression. Nation and Race are the great props to all society.

SOCIETY CRUMBLING

We can see all around us, everyday, the savage indications that British society is crumbling. The props of Nation and Race have been effectively removed by feeble, decadent and plutocratic democratic procedures. We must affirm that the only defence against the threat of insecurity and disorder is political absolutism, as embodied by the concept of service to the national will. In order to bring about this affirmation, it is necessary to recover our natural instinct, as a nation, for self-preservation.

If we have true pretensions to power, if the will to power in us is genuinely strong and not merely a desire to play at being nationalists in order to make personal names for ourselves (as some 'nationalist leaders' appear to be doing), then we must sink our roots deeper into our local British communities; only by appearing strong in our local areas can we bring the British people to the necessity of the concept of the national will. Our cadres must encourage the natural instincts for national furtherance.

We have, then, the work of our members mapped out. But what of the leadership of the cadres? After all, if we are the leaders of the masses then what of *our* leader? He (or she) must *ipso facto* be the embodiment of the national will. He must have the vision of the nation's necessities. In John Tyndall our party has the practical visionary capable of the necessary leadership.

We can, by burrowing ourselves into the national consciousness, achieve our aim of a resurgent British nation. As a great thinker once wrote: "The great masses are only a part of nature . . . what they want is the victory of the stronger and the annihilation or the unconditional surrender of the weaker."



THATCHER
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New recordings now available!

BNP Recordings are pleased to announce two new cassettes which will be available from early in the new year. These are:-

RALLY '82

This recording features speeches made at the British National Party rally in London on October 16th 1982, the theme of which was 'Unite and fight for Britain's future!'

On side 1 of the cassette are recordings of the speeches by Charles Parker and Ray Hill; on side 2 is the closing speech by John Tyndall.

TYNDALL SPEAKS (II)

This cassette features the 4th and 5th of a series of specially recorded talks by John Tyndall, made in a studio employing Hi-Fi equipment. The talks are:-

Side 1: **The case for nationalism.** In this talk the BNP leader demolishes the most frequently used arguments employed in opposition to the nationalist idea and urges that that idea is now essential to Britain's survival.

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Both these talks provide ideal instructional material for educating young people in nationalism.

We also remind everyone of two other recordings still available which have proved very popular. These are:-

VOICES OF NATIONALISM

Side 1 of this cassette features recordings of parts of the speeches made at the Nationalist Unity rally in London on September 5th 1981. Hear John Tyndall, Ray Hill, Kenneth McKilliam, Len Bearsford Walker and others.

Side 2 consists of the third of the series of specially recorded talks by John Tyndall entitled **The coming British revolution.** In this talk Tyndall exposes the fraud of the political system masquerading as 'democracy' and outlines vital changes needed to raise the level of British political leadership.

TYNDALL SPEAKS (I)

The first two recorded talks of a series by the BNP leader. These are:-

Side 1: **Our Anglo-Saxon heritage.** This talk is about the great world-wide heritage of the Anglo-Saxon-Celtic peoples and calls for their unity.

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Cassettes now cost £3.50 each - plus 16½p for postage. All orders should be sent to: BNP Recordings, Box 115, Hove, E. Sussex BN3 3SB.

YOUNG NATIONALIST

Read *Young Nationalist* the paper for youth published on behalf of the Youth Section of the British National Party. Send 20p for sample copy to: 16 Vale Lodge, Perry Vale, London S.E.23.

BNP man defies Eurocrats

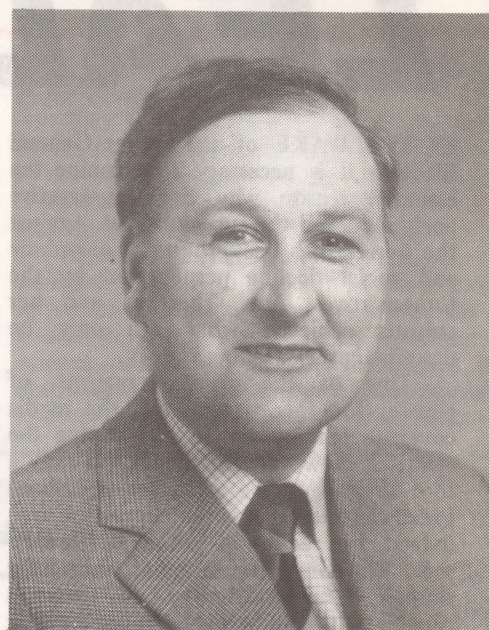
MICHAEL EASTER, Kent Regional Organiser of the British National Party, is Managing Director of an industrial chemicals firm based in Tonbridge. A few weeks ago he received in his office a telephone call from the EEC Commission in Brussels demanding that a delegation representing the Commission be allowed to inspect his accounts. He was informed that this had nothing to do with any alleged irregularities on the part of his own company but only in pursuit of some investigations of other companies suspected of selling their products at below mandatory EEC prices.

Mr. Easter promptly refused. His accounts, he claimed, were not the business of foreigners; and that the right to inspect them belonged only to the British police on production of a court order which ordinarily is only granted where there is reason to suspect a breach of the law by the company whose books are being inspected. As none of these conditions applied, Mr. Easter informed the bumptious Eurocrats that they were not welcome in his office.

He was then contacted by the Office for Fair Trading in London and told that the Treaty of Rome gave Common Market inspectors the right to conduct such examinations. He was informed that an EEC delegation would be coming to his office in a few days time and that he must let them in.

The delegation duly arrived and found the gate to Mr. Easter's premises locked. Purple faced, they slunk away.

The next thing that Mr. Easter received was a High Court injunction obliging him by law to submit and allow the Eurocrats onto his premises on pain of imprisonment for contempt of court. He then had no



MICHAEL EASTER

alternative but to comply. As a result of the inspection of his accounts, some firms trading with him have, it is understood, been proceeded against under EEC rules for selling their products below minimum prices.

The powers that be eventually proved too big for Mike Easter to resist indefinitely but he gave them a run for their money and put them to no end of trouble. His example should inspire others. If all British businesses followed suit, the task of enforcing EEC rules would become so great that those rules would become unworkable.

1984 has arrived!

The Liverpool branch of the British National Party has produced 1984 diaries and pens with the wording: 'British National Party -- for race and nation'.

The diaries cost 50p each and the pens 30p each. All orders to be sent to: 'Diaries & Pens Offer', c/o PO Box 72, Liverpool L69 8AJ.

Our magazine, though it believes in racial differences, opposes race-hatred. All those who oppose multi-racialism should attack the politicians who promote it, not the immigrants, who are merely its victims.

PUBLISHING DELAY

THIS ISSUE of *Spearhead* is later than originally planned because the Editor has been on holiday. Apart from this holiday break, immense pressure of other work has been instrumental on preventing the Editor from devoting the desired amount of time to preparation of the magazine.

It is hoped that publication will soon again be regularised at the beginning of every month. We anticipate that the September issue will appear about the 10th of September and the October issue in the first few days of that month.

Disappointing turn-out on London march

AS THE SAYING GOES, you can't win them all! The British National Party, in what has so far been a highly successful year, experienced its first — and, we hope, only — non-success in the very low turn-out on its London march in mid-August.

The numbers present on the march were approximately 130-150 — barely a third the numbers that it was reasonable to hope would attend. The standard of the march-

ers, and their general bearing and behaviour, were good, but the number of them was far less than might have been expected for a party which, only 2 months previously, had made such a magnificent effort in fighting 54 seats in the General Election.

No doubt the fact that the march was held in the midst of the peak holiday period had something to do with the size of attendance but this is not a sufficient ex-

planation. Quite plainly, many members, and particularly party officials, showed a lapse in enthusiasm, motivation and effort which was out of character for the BNP. On the next major activity the party must do a lot better.

The march, which called for the return of the death penalty, proceeded from Speaker's Corner down Park Lane into Piccadilly, down Haymarket and around Trafalgar Square, down Northumberland Avenue and to the North Embankment, where a short rally was held.

PARTY GROWTH CONTINUES

FOLLOWING THE GENERAL ELECTION, new members are now pouring into the British National Party at a steady rate. This process has been assisted by meetings up and down the country at which senior party officers have been able to meet members of the public who have enquired about the party as a result of seeing or hearing its election broadcasts.

On Friday, August 19th and Saturday, August 20th party Leader John Tyndall addressed two well attended meetings in Liverpool and Manchester respectively. New members have been enrolled as a result of these meetings.

Earlier National Organiser Charles Parker journeyed to Birmingham to speak to

enquirers there. Unfortunately this meeting was prevented taking place due to the owners of the premises being threatened by political opponents. An alternative meeting will be held shortly. Many enquirers have contacted the party saying that they would have attended the previously scheduled meeting and are anxious to come to the alternative one.

In September John Tyndall is due to speak in Glasgow to a meeting convened for West of Scotland enquirers. Charles Parker is scheduled to travel to other parts of Scotland to hold informal gatherings with other enquirers with a view possibly to starting new groups.

At a meeting in Taunton earlier this

month attended by SW Regional Organiser Len Bearsford Walker a Somerset Group was formed.

New groups have recently been formed in Peterborough and Norwich. Two further groups are in the process of being formed in Southampton and Portsmouth.



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SPEARHEAD FUND

Spearhead, in this difficult period for British Nationalism, has only been kept alive by the loyalty of its most steadfast readers and by the generosity of particular supporters who have made sacrifices from out of their own pockets to help us continue in print.

Many former readers have felt unable to renew their subscriptions because of unemployment and the consequent need for financial economies. We have also had to sustain considerable losses in bulk sales as a result of the present division among British Nationalist groups.

These factors have made us all the more dependent upon the donations we can obtain from our small circle of committed loyalists. We can only ask that those in this circle maintain their contributions in the coming months and that others who have not previously donated beyond paying the bare price of their copies now try to do so. This is essential if we are to continue in publication.

We remind all those making financial donations that it is not our custom to send receipts automatically except for sums of £10 or over. This is in order to save the time of our office staff and economise on postage. If, however, any donor of less than £10 should desire confirmation that their donation has been received, would they please enclose an S.A.E. with the donation.

All contributions should be sent to *Spearhead*, 52 Westbourne Villas, Hove, Sussex.

EXPULSED FOR 'RACISM'

IN SCHOOLS all over Britain pupils are rioting, assaulting and abusing teachers and instigating a state of anarchy in their classrooms, yet at the end of it all getting away with the most derisory punishment if they are punished at all. This is a measure of how much the authority of teachers has broken down in our permissive times.

It is against this background that readers may like to hear what happened to Adam Saunders, a 15-year-old member of the Young Nationalists, youth section of the British National Party, who until recently was a pupil at the Malory School, Launcelot Road, Bromley, Kent.

Young Adam was caught one day distributing some stickers relating to the issue of immigration in Britain. He was immediately suspended from the school by the Head Teacher, one Mrs. G. B. Parkinson, with the order that the suspension was to last until the end of the Spring Term.

In a letter to Adam's parents Mrs. Parkinson explained that their son had been suspended for distributing 'racist literature' at school and that this practice offended against school policy.

The parents were informed that Adam may be readmitted to school at the beginning of the following term but only if he signed a document in which he undertook not ever again to engage in 'racist activities'.

Young Adam, being a proud and staunch Nationalist, flatly refused to sign the document, and in consequence was not readmitted to school. He has been without schooling ever since.

This is one of the most appalling cases of victimisation that have yet come to our notice. We have given the name of the Head Teacher and the address of the school in case some of our readers would like to write and express their opinion on the case.

HOW WORLD WAR II CAME ABOUT (Contd. from page 9)

stiffened the resistance of the German nation to avoid defeat. The Morgenthau Plan formed the basis of discussions between President Roosevelt and Soviet leader Stalin, acting through his liaison officer, the Soviet Jew Zabrinsky, and also formed the basis of the Yalta Agreement.

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IN PRAISE OF JUNTAS

(Contd. from page 15)

other troubles why must they have what Disraeli described as "that fatal drollery called a representative government"?

Why can we not admit that what is sauce for the goose is not necessarily sauce for the gander? Why can we not concede that in countries like those in South America government by junta at least produces results no worse than any other? Why can we not admit

that what suits one race may not suit another?

In the South American case the facts are simple enough. The Soviet Communists are attempting to install Communist or fellow-travelling governments throughout South America. This is a step in their attempt to destroy the West and ultimately to rule the world. Some South Americans are opposing this attempt. The "useful fools" in the West — and many who are far from being fools and know exactly what is going on — oppose any resistance to the aims of the subversionists on the specious grounds that aid to anti-communist governments will be aid to "undemocratic" governments.

As usual, our choice is not between good and bad but between bad and worse. Rule by junta may be an evil. Rule by Communism is undoubtedly a greater. What seems clear is that if South America falls to Marxism-Leninism then it is only a question of time before North America falls too. With her would go Britain. This being so, we should surely give what aid we can to anti-communist forces, imperfect though they may be, and console ourselves with the words of Jefferson: "It is the melancholy law of human societies sometimes to be compelled to choose a great evil in order to ward off a greater."

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